THE NEW WAR GAME.

VETERANS MAY FIGHT OVER THEIR BATTLES WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

Polemos, Invented in England—Example of a Game—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery in Mimic Battle—An Enemy Attacked, Cut Off, Surrounded and Captured.

A new war game has been invented by Dr. C. B. Griffith, of Brighton, England. The game is called "Polemos," and is played on a cloth ten feet by five feet, divided into squares, each representing 400 yards. The field may be varied by the addition of hills, rivers, towns, redoubts, etc., which are to be contended for. There is no chance in the game. The winning point is a matter to be mutually determined between the contestants. An equal force is given to each player.

An example of a single game, played over a field through which a river runs, will best illustrate the method of procedure. The country represented in the accompanying cuts is about five miles by seven. The river running through it is unfordable and winds between the hills. Two bridges cross the river, the one at C, the other at B, several miles above.

PLAYING POLEMOS.

The forces engaged are supposed to be 10,000 men on either side, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery. In the cut the defending force is marked by a flag composed of three perpendicular divisions of black and white, and the attacking force by diagonal divisions of black and white. On the key plan the defending force is designated by black squares, and the attacking force by squares of black and white.

A town is supposed to be some distance from the battlefield on the left. The duty of the defensive player is to cover this town from the enemy, fifteen miles distant to the right. The attacking force is divided. About one-third, consisting of one regiment of cavalry and three battalions of infantry, is on the left bank of the river (the upper bank in the plan), while the main body, consisting of the general and staff, two batteries (six guns each), one regiment of cavalry and five battalions of infantry, are on the right bank. The defending force, as has been said, equals its enemy in numbers, and is divided into the same corps. Both forces at the opening of the game advance towards the bridge, C, which is, of course, a very important point.

The defending general sends forward one battery, one regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry to occupy the hill marked No. 1, on the left or further bank of the river, and they take position in front of it. On the opposite side of the river the defenders occupy Hill No. 3 with one battalion of infantry. The general and staff are with this battalion. The main defensive body of one six gun battery, one regiment of cavalry and five battalions of infantry meanwhile advances and occupies Hill No. 2 and the plain to the right of it.

KEY PLAN, FIRST POSITION.

The attacking force moves to Bridge C, and the defensive force makes a forward move on both sides of the river from Hills 1 and 2 and from the plain to the right of Hill 2, in order to prevent the junction of the two parts of the invaders' divided force. The batteries and cavalry are engaged, but the infantry of the invaders coming up first the contest is with them, and the defenders retreat on their former positions on Hill 2 and the adjacent plain.

This gives the assailants Bridge C. They send a battery from their main force over to the left bank to join their weaker division and drive back the enemy in front of Hill 1. The battery, the cavalry and one battalion of infantry attack the hill in front, while the two other battalions work round the hill and attack it in flank. The defenders, both outflanked and outnumbered, are forced to retire. They retreat over Bridge B and blow it up.

Hill 1 and Bridge C are now both in possession of the invading force, and the left side of the river cleared of the defensive army. The staff of the force thus far victorious takes position on the left bank. Their general sends his infantry further down the river to A, where they build a pontoon bridge. The cavalry he sends back to cross C bridge to strengthen his main body on the right bank, which is now hard pressed. For in the meantime the defensive party on and near Hill 2, seeing the force in front of them weakened by the withdrawal of the battery which was, in the beginning, sent over to the left bank, and the moving forward of the invaders' force on that side, have again advanced. The enemy, which is intrenched, repulses them, and for the second time the defensive party fall back to Hill 2.

KEY PLAN, THIRD POSITION.

The party of defenders which crossed Bridge B, consisting of a battery, a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry (the battery being reduced to three guns), now take up the following positions: The battery moves down the river between Hills 2 and 3, and engages the enemies' battery on Hill 1. The cavalry gallops over Hill 3 to cover the flank of the infantry in front of Hill 2. The two battalions march to Bridge A to resist the crossing of the invading force over the pontoon bridge, and hold their communications with the town. This is the situation which is pictured in the cut.

The following is the closing of the contest: The invading battery on Hill 1 silences the defenders' three gun battery which advanced to the right river bank to engage it. The silencing battery descends to the river bank and opens fire on the defenders' troops on Hill 3. The two battalions there are compelled to retire, and are pursued by the three battalions of the invaders, which have meanwhile forced a passage over pontoon bridge A, and thus severed their enemies' communications. Hill 3 is of course captured by the invaders, and the defenders are driven into the valley between Hills 2 and 3, where they are exposed to an enfilading fire from the battery on the opposite side of the river, which has taken a different position lower down. The main body of the offensive force lying before Hill 2, seeing that their own troops hold Hill 3, attacks the enemy on Hill 2 and the plain about. Thus at last the defenders are surrounded, and have lost their line of communications. There is nothing for them to do but surrender.

GENERAL CLUSERET.

He Is Charged in France with Being an American Citizen.

There is an interesting item in the recent news from France: Gen. Gustave Cluseret, the former French-American soldier, editor and Fenian, critic of McClellan, Fremont, Greeley, and almost everybody else, has been elected to the assembly from the department of Var in the southeast. His election will be contested on the ground that he is an American citizen, but that will make it all the more pleasant for him, as that is just the kind of a fight he likes. He is a radical, almost to the extent of being a communist; and as the election was on a Sunday and a fine day, the peasantry turned out for him to a man, and elected him against a terrific opposition.

Gen. Cluseret was born in 1823, the son of a colonel in the French army; entered the service at an early age, and served with distinction in Africa and the Crimea, wore the cross of the Legion of Honor and then resigned to serve with Garibaldi. The civil war brought him to America, where he served first under McClellan, of whom he says:

"I never saw so undecided a man. When in Paris he could never make up his mind what date to start home, because there was a steamer every week. If there had been but one a month that would have decided him."

He was transferred to the army under Gen. Fremont, and was made a general for "gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Cross Keys." Liking Fremont still less than McClellan he was transferred to Sigel and resigned because, as he wrote, he could not endure the conduct of Gen. Milroy at Winchester. He located in New York as editor of The New Nation, became a prominent social figure, and labored to help the Fenians. He was offered the place of commander-in-chief, and agreed to begin hostilities when furnished with 10,000 men. With two others he made a tour of England and Ireland, examining the British fortifications; but as the 10,000 men did not materialize he went to France and commenced a newspaper crusade against Louis Napoleon's military projects.

GEN. CLUSERET.

In 1869 Napoleon issued an imperial order for his expulsion, reviving an old law which makes foreigners of those who serve in any foreign army. Cluseret protested as an American, and by the intervention of Minister Washburne secured a brief delay. He appealed to congress in a florid memorial, but when brought to final account protested as a Frenchman, saying that "in America the war of giants, which lasted four years, counted none but volunteer armies." The New York Tribune condemned his course, and this was his retort:

"Horace Greeley, young and poor, had himself pelted for the freedom of the blacks. Fat, blonde, old and an arch-millionaire, he has adopted the bourgeois motto, 'Every one in his own home, every one for himself. Amen.'"

He had to leave France, but returned after the fall of the empire, joined the Communists, and attempted to discipline them and restrain their destructive fury, but in vain. As minister of war to the Commune he was condemned to death by the Thiers government, but escaped to Belgium in the disguise of a priest. He lived there and in Geneva, supporting himself by writing till the amnesty gave him the right to return to France. His "Memoirs of the Siege" condemn the Communists severely, and almost everybody else to some extent. He is an unparalleled egotist, handy alike with pen and sword, as ready to fight as to write. His motto in the late campaign was, "The Commune means freedom and regeneration, not destruction." And on that platform the peasants of the department of Var have elected him against all the appeals of the Conservatives.

The Earl of Lucan.

The Earl of Lucan, whose death took place recently in London, and of whom a portrait is here given, achieved a fame in a few minutes which will doubtless run through song and story for centuries. During the Crimean war he misinterpreted an order to charge the enemy's guns. Leading his men up to works which it was impossible should be taken by his single brigade of light cavalry, his men were shot down in such numbers that only a small portion lived to ride back. Lord Lucan was not blamed for undertaking an impracticable feat.

THE EARL OF LUCAN.

It is the duty of a soldier to obey, not to question. On the contrary, he and a few of his brigade achieved an imperishable fame. Who has not read Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade?"

Lord Lucan was born in the first year of the present century. He entered the English army in 1816, and attained the rank of major general in 1851, lieutenant general in 1858, general in 1865, and field marshal in 1887. In the Crimean war he received the medal with four clasps, the Grand Cross of the Bath, the Legion of Honor, the Medjidieh, etc. In 1829 he married a daughter of the Earl of Cardigan.

Educated Play Goers.

In the good old times we had one set of scenery for all plays. A tent was a tent and a wood was a wood, irrespective of climes or persons. The public went to the play to hear the music or enjoy the verse, and actors grew declamatory. Since then we have gone to the other extreme, and stage setting has been wondrously elaborated. I think people are now too cultured to permit excesses in this direction. But they have learned the difference between the furniture of the Louis XIII and Louis XIV periods, just as they have learned to distinguish between a Louis XVI and a Louis XVIII dress. They like correctness, and the plays do not suffer.—Lawrence Barrett.

A BIG UNION DEPOT.

It Was Recently Finished in Indianapolis and Is a Fine Structure.

Indianapolis has recently completed her new and commodious central depot, which was badly needed, as the city is distinctively a railroad center. No other state has a capital so central in all respects, territory, population, wealth and lines of travel, as Indiana. It is almost exactly equidistant from the boundaries on all sides; it is in the center of the great central plain of the state, and owing to the peculiar shape and trend of streams, the natural routes of travel appear to tend toward Indianapolis. Enterprise has seconded nature till fourteen lines of railroad diverge from it, and so many of these branch near the city that it may be said that twenty lines center at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS UNION DEPOT.

From two-thirds of the towns in the state one may go to Indianapolis in the morning, do several hours' shopping or talking politics, and reach home by reasonable bed time. No other place is ever mentioned for political conventions; and even a religious, literary or educational gathering at any other place than Indianapolis is apt to be looked upon as a "side show." Unlike most of the states, Indiana's capital is also her commercial metropolis; and though the Ohio gives her nearly 400 miles of boundary on a navigable river, it has not yet built up a great rival to Indianapolis, though Evansville is a good second. Hence the need for, and pride in, the new Union depot.

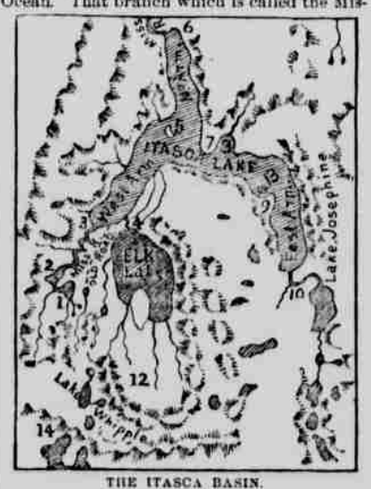
The structure is 100 feet wide and near 600 feet long, with fine lunch room, dining room, ticket offices, main railway offices, and all the other belongings of a first class union depot. The annexed cut presents the exterior view; and, as will be seen, it ranks among the finest depot buildings in the United States. The main waiting room is 120 feet long, with glass roof sixty feet above the floor. The cost, including the payment for the site, is set at $1,300,000, which is shared by the following roads: the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis; the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago; the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, and the Vandalia combination.

THE FATHER OF WATERS.

Recent Visitors to Itasca Basin Correct the Old Maps.

Last fall two men, Messrs. J. V. Brown and W. A. Avery, left Saint Paul to explore the source of the Mississippi river. Mr. Brown has made some correction in the map laid down by Nicollet in 1836. Nicollet named three lakes as existing in the region, and selecting the largest feeder of Itaska lake, designated it the "Infant Mississippi." The stream rises in a small lake further up (1) on the map, and which is the true source of the Mississippi. The recent explorers report that Nicollet's third lake does not exist.

Of the three great branches of the main trunk of the Mississippi, extending from Cairo to New Orleans—the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, and the Missouri—the Missouri is by far the largest, originating in British America some 500 miles from the Pacific Ocean. That branch which is called the Mississippi, a part of the main stem of the great river, has its origin in Minnesota, a thickly populated state, and comparatively near by. The exploring party who set out last October followed up the main feeder of Lake Itasca. They report Nicollet's first lake (2) on the map to be filling up with the natural wash of a deep valley. Nicollet's second lake (1) on the map is round in shape, and the surrounding scenery is described as very beautiful. From this little body of water quietly resting among the beautiful Minnesota hills emanates the mighty river, the longest on the globe, famed for the legends of primitive races that once lived on its banks, for the early stories of Jesuit missionaries, and later for the contests of the civil war, which took place on its bosom and on its banks.



THE ITASCA BASIN.

The source of this stream, which stretches almost through a continent, is a little lake sheltered by hills in Minnesota. The entire Itaska basin is full of interest. The scenery is beautiful, and thousands of boiling springs are doubtless the source of its lakes, which are in turn the source of the river. It is not claimed by Mr. Brown that he has added to the original discoveries, except in correction. These discoveries were made long ago. William Morrison is supposed to have lived at Itaska in 1803. Frequent visits have been made since, but to Schoolcraft and to Nicollet are due the credit of making the first maps ever laid down of this interesting region.

Gladstone's Secret of Health.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone ascribes his splendid health and longevity, says The Sanitary Era, to having early learned the simple physiological lesson, namely, to make twenty-five bites at every bit of meat. Although the twenty-five bites might not make any impression on the meat in some cases, the interesting process of counting in every mouthful must be a species of rumination very diverting to the mind, and congenial to the statistical bent of the great treasury minister. For the purpose of mastication, however, shaving the meat off thin across the fiber with a sharp knife would be more effective and more favorable to sociability at meals.

THE TWO DAKOTAS.

NTERESTING FACTS ABOUT A GREAT TERRITORY.

Known 200 Years Ago—Yet Poorly Known Fifty Years Ago—Slow Growth for Twenty Years, Then Amazing Growth—600,000 People with $300,000,000 of Wealth.

Two hundred years ago the romancing traveler and explorer, Baron La Hontan, was on the upper Mississippi, and met some Indians whom he calls Outagamis, who told him that in their territory, many leagues away, was a salt lake without an outlet, around which the spirits kept guard. Recent writers once believed that this meant the Great Salt lake of Utah, but more likely it was the Minne-waukan, "devils'" or "spirits' lake," of Dakota. A hundred years later but little more was known, and the few French who traversed the region thought it unfit for civilized occupation—a land for game and Indians. Down to 1860 it was included on the maps in that "Great American Desert," which has proved so hard to locate and define.

Fifty years ago it was mapped as Missouri Territory, a little later as the Mandan district, and in 1849 congress included most of it in the territory of Minnesota, organized that year. In 1854 Nebraska was made a territory, including nearly all of Dakota. In 1861 congress created the territory of Dakota, reaching from Minnesota to the summit of the Rocky mountains, but when the first territorial legislature met, in 1862, the entire white population was below 5,000. In 1863 congress cut off the territory of Idaho; in 1864 the east half of Idaho was organized into the territory of Montana, and in 1868 congress clipped off 89,635 more square miles from Dakota and created the territory of Wyoming. Still another clip was soon made to square the boundaries, and still Dakota had, and has, 149,100 square miles, of which 1,500 are covered by water. It is as if New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia were all in one commonwealth, and therefore Dakota wants to be two states.

The development of this region is phenomenal, even in this land of rapidly growing states. In 1860 the present area of Dakota contained but 2,400 white people; in 1870 there were but 14,181, and even in 1877 the increase was not notable, except along the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1879 the wonderful "boom" began, and increased so rapidly that in a single season one railroad brought in 80,000 immigrants. Census takers could not keep up with the increase. In 1880 the national census put the population at 135,177; in eighteen months it had doubled; in 1885, in June, a territorial census put it at 415,263; but the railroad and land office returns showed it to be increasing at a rate exceeding 1,000 a week. In 1886 the total vote exceeded 100,000, and the present population cannot be below 600,000, and may greatly exceed that. The total assessment of property in 1887 was $157,084,366; the real value now cannot be much below $300,000,000.

THE CAPITOL AT BISMARCK.

Population started in the northeast and southeast corners, and spread towards the interior, leaving a broad, unsettled tract between. For many years travelers from one of these sections to the other came and went through St. Paul, Minnesota; and from the very start the legislature has made laws as if for two separate commonwealths. There is a Dakota university at Vermillion, and a University of North Dakota at Grand Forks; a penitentiary for the south at Sioux Falls and one for the north at Bismarck, and normal schools, agricultural colleges and other institutions in like duality, and all of fine modern finish and appointments. At Yankton $215,000 were expended in erecting a hospital for the insane, and in 1883 another was erected at Jamestown, for North Dakota. Both are models in their way, and that of the north, under the administration of Dr. Archibald, has acquired a world wide reputation for its success in the non-restraint system. The visitor would think, unless otherwise informed, that he was at a pleasant rural retreat, a country hotel on a scientific basis.

Only Texas and California have larger areas than Dakota; the former reserved the right to divide into five states, while in California there is a strong movement in favor of a division in two, and one of her representatives has introduced into congress a bill to that effect. But it takes much more than mere area to make a state. Nevada has 110,000 square miles and fewer people than she had in 1870, not 40,000 whites, if her vote is the test. The line of the forty-sixth parallel is popularly accepted in Dakota as the boundary of the two states to be. In population, wealth, etc., the region south of that line is to that north about as 5 to 3. This ratio will serve fairly for most of the following statistics:

Dakota as a whole has 4,300 miles of railway, more than either of twenty-six states and eight territories. She has (at the least) 600,000 people, being ahead of nine states and any other territory. Also, 200 banks, exceeding two-thirds of the states; and in schools, colleges, churches, and other indices of civilization she ranks far ahead of many states, and is almost equal to all the territories. Her product of wheat in 1887 was greater than that of any other state or territory; in oats she exceeded all but Iowa and Illinois; in corn she was excelled by only nineteen states, and in rye, buckwheat and root crops she fell but little below the average of all the states.

It was suggested that with division on the line of the forty-sixth parallel, the north should take the name of Lincoln; but the people do not favor it. "Pembina" and "Huron" met with some favor, but the hearts of the people seem to be set on the name Dakota. It is an intensely local name—the designation of all the Sioux Indians, and is said to mean "alliance," "union," a league of kindred or friendly ones. So the two states will probably be North Dakota and South Dakota.

The Bigger Half.

"Bobby," said his mother, "did you give half of the orange to your little sister?"

"Oh, yes, ma, I gave her more than that," replied Bobby, with a generous air.

"Did you, indeed, Bobby? Why, that was very nice of you."

"Yes, ma, I sucked the juice out and gave her all the rest."—New York Sun.

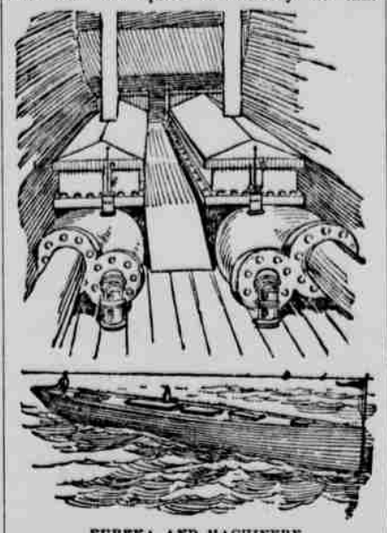
WITHOUT STEAM OR SAIL.

A Pneumatic Yacht That Is Expected to Travel Sixteen Knots an Hour.

The wonderful possibilities of electricity are being illustrated every day. Street cars run by electricity are becoming quite common; the phonograph and graphophone are now acknowledged to be successful, Edison even talks of inventing an electric newspaper! The scheme is too large and complicated to be recited here, but the wizard of Menlo Park claims that it is quite practicable. The children of the land will be playing with electric dolls before long—dolls that can sing, converse, dance, do almost everything; this is another invention which Edison is now perfecting.

But think of a yacht propelled without sail or steam!

That is the next thing on the programme. Such a vessel now lies at one of the docks in Brooklyn, N. Y. She is 100 feet long, with a beam of 12 feet and a draught of about 4 feet. She is called the Eureka, and is a "pneumatic yacht." She is a rakish looking craft, low down in the water, and looks very trim. The vessel is the result of fifteen months, experiment by Mr. John Secor. The vessel has been built for some time, and had several trial trips in 1887, but she was not quite satisfactory at that time. On her trial trips the Eureka required a dynamo and an engine to furnish electricity and an air pump to keep the cylinder supplied. Now the electricity is to be furnished by storage batteries, and the cylinders supply themselves with air automatically, so that the little ship can be cleared out fore and aft below deck, for her motive power will occupy less than fifteen square feet of space in the stern. It is simple enough, consisting of two cylinders of steel 1½ inches thick, 10 feet long and 20 inches in diameter at their outboard ends. They have no pitch to speak of, and the ends when out of water look like the muzzles of two heavy guns, one on each side of the sternpost. To insure easy steering, a space of about the same length as a propeller wheel would occupy is left between the sternpost and the rudderpost, the rudder being shipped on a shoe or extension of the keel.



EUREKA AND MACHINERY.

At the inboard end of the cylinders are air chambers, into which a given amount of petroleum is to be conducted through leaden pipes from a tank, and by means of electrodes supplied by storage batteries and controlled by the engineer exploded at regular intervals in the cylinders. The compressed air rushing out continuously propels the yacht at a speed which, Mr. Secor declares, will be almost unlimited. At a pressure of 4,000 pounds he expects to drive the Eureka through the water at the rate of sixteen knots an hour.

There is also being perfected at one of the Brooklyn docks a hydraulic vessel that is expected to go at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Conservative engineers say that it is impossible, but the inventor is confident of success.

OH! DR. TUMBLETY.

He Was Charged with Being the Whitechapel Fiend—Where Is He Now?

Dr. Tumblety, the American who was suspected of being the Whitechapel murderer and arrested in London not long ago, but soon after released, is a man with a singular history. Between 1860 and 1864 he was as well known on the streets of Brooklyn, where he posed as an Indian herb doctor, as he subsequently was in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he paraded as an Englishman of wealth and a physician of marked pretensions.

Oddly enough, his companion when in Brooklyn was young Harold, who was implicated in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and who formed one of the quartet that subsequently swung from the gallows tree. Tumblety, at that time, had an office on Fulton street, where he sold herbs for removing pimples from the face. Harold—who was a pale faced, large eyed, poetical looking boy—was with Tumblety constantly. He seemed a compromise between friend, companion and servant to the doctor. Tumblety had a large following in Brooklyn at this time, but played himself out after a time, and went across the river to New York. He always made a good living—how, aside from his quack herb business, no one could tell. He was at this time a curious looking man.

DR. TUMBLETY.

He was about six feet four inches in height, and was an extremely well built though homely featured man. His face was very red, and his mustache dyed a jet black. Sometimes he rode, but generally he strode through the streets attended by a huge mastiff. He disappeared from public view after he had achieved great notoriety when he was suspected of complicity in the scheme to introduce yellow fever, by means of infected clothing, during the war, into New York city. Not long before the assassination of President Garfield he was often seen at the Fifth Avenue hotel with Charles Guiteau. Little has been heard of him of late years. He has a cunning felicity for achieving world wide notoriety by getting into apparent scrapes, but he always comes through his scrapes unscathed, unharmed. His notoriety in connection with the Whitechapel horrors is but another instance of this.

What Good Teeth Mean.

Good teeth mean, to a certain extent, good digestion, and consequently good health, while bad teeth often mean the contrary. Too many people force the stomach to do the work that the teeth should have done, and the much abused, long suffering stomach rebels at this new function thrust upon it, and the most dangerous results follow as a natural consequence.—Herald of Health.

IN CHARGE FOR PARIS.

George M. Bailey, by Adoption a Seneca "Bear."

When last June the French government invited the government of the United States to participate in the centenary celebration of the French revolution, she also set aside 75,000 square feet of floor space in her big exposition buildings, and promised to exempt from customs duties all goods sent from America for exhibit. She also promised to protect American manufacturers from piracy of invention or design. Congress appointed commissioners general to represent the United States, agreed to pay transportation on all exhibits from New York to the exposition grounds going and returning, and appropriated $250,000 to defray the expenses of the American exhibit.

G. M. BAILEY.

To take charge of certain exhibits whose senders could not accompany them the commissioners appointed Mr George M. Bailey of Buffalo, N. Y., a journalist and veteran of the late war. His success in organizing the Indian department of the Buffalo exposition of 1887 proved his fitness for the task; he remains at Buffalo ready to give all information to would be exhibitors till the opening of the Paris exposition. He will then go to Paris for the entire six months, and visitors from America will find there in his charge specimens of all the distinctively American inventions.

During the Buffalo exposition Mr. Bailey edited The International Fair Journal, and his Seneca Indian friends were so pleased with his success in organizing their department that they decided to adopt him as a member of the Bear clan of their tribe. The ceremony took place Sept. 17 in true aboriginal fashion, the two Seneca chiefs, Ho-wah-no ("The Stubborn"), or Solomon Obail, and Tow-so-naw-toh, or Andrew Snow. Ho-wah-no is 90 years old, and a grandson of the once noted Cornplanter, the contemporary of Red Jacket. The ceremonies were very simple and impressive. The adopting speech was in the language of the Senecas, and at its close the Indians chanted the war song. This proceeding is very rare among the Indians, and in their tribe confers high honor upon Mr. Bailey, who is now one of the "People of the Long House," the once powerful and still interesting Iroquois. As Mr. Bailey is now a "Good Bear" and has shown his organizing capacity, his friends do not doubt that he will make a great success of his department at Paris.

ADVENT SERVICES IN NEW YORK.

Canon Little, of Worcester Cathedral, Conducted Them This Year.

The noonday addresses during Lent and Advent weeks have become a most noted and attractive feature of Trinity church of New York city; and this year the Advent series were given by Rev. Knox Little, better known as Canon Little, of Worcester cathedral, England. On Sunday, Dec. 9, in the morning, Canon Little preached at Trinity, and on each subsequent day of the week, beginning precisely at noon, generally about one hour in length.

CANON LITTLE.

These noonday addresses at Trinity are not regular sermons; they may, in fact, be quite secular in style and matter if the lecturer so desires, and are of the same general nature and object as the famous noonday addresses at St. Paul's cathedral in London. Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, usually selects and invites the lecturer, who is the rector's guest during his stay in the city. The addresses of last Lent (delivered in March) were by Father Maturin, rector of St. Clements, Philadelphia, and attracted very large congregations. Three years before the Rev. W. Hay Aitkin delivered the addresses. The fame of Canon Little attracted so many that Dr. Dix had most of the north side of the church reserved for business men, who were compelled to come late. The eloquence, force and logical clearness of Canon Little made this Advent week a memorable season to Trinity.

Father Garrigan.

Rev. P. J. Garrigan, who has been appointed vice rector of the new Catholic university at Washington, is a man of scholarly attainments and great executive ability. He was born in Cavan county, Ireland, in 1841, and when quite young emigrated to the United States with his parents. He received his first training in the public schools of Lowell, Mass., and having evinced a desire to take religious orders, he was sent to St. Charles' college, Maryland, and afterward to St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, N. Y., where he pursued his theological course. In 1870 he was ordained to the priesthood and was appointed to the Springfield diocese.

REV. P. J. GARRIGAN.

His first mission was to St. John's church, Worcester, where excellent results crowned his exertions for the welfare of his people. His next appointment was to direct St. Joseph's Theological seminary, at Troy. In the fall of 1875 he was appointed to St. Bernard's church, at Fitchburg, Mass., and retained control of St. Bernard's until his recent appointment. He is a prominent advocate of the temperance cause, and at present is treasurer of the Catholic Total Abstinence union of America.

Silk Threads in Bank Notes.

The paper on which bank notes are printed is called "distinctive paper," being used exclusively by the government for the printing of bonds and current notes. The mills where it is manufactured are at Glen Falls, Chester county, Pa. An agent of the treasury department receives the paper direct from the hands of the manufacturer, and every precaution is observed to prevent any loss. Short scraps of red silk are mixed with the liquid pulp in an engine. The finished material is conducted to a wire cloth without passing through any screens, which might retain the silken threads. An arrangement above the wire cloth scatters a shower of fine scraps of blue silk thread, which falls upon the paper while it is being formed. The side on which the blue silk is deposited is used for the back of notes, and the threads are so deeply imbedded as to remain permanently fixed. Each sheet is registered as soon as it is made.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.